

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your heart and my heart—sure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart—sure within its folds!
Sun-blend and wind-blend, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Of the one land—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Sun-blend and wind-blend, the stripes forever gleam;
Sun-blend and wind-blend—the good fellowship dream.

Blue and red and blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The goodly golden of the day; a star through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every ear and eye
Your flag and my flag—a blessing in the sky.
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!

Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory waves our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

The local business council has made a strong protest against the proposal to employ women as street car drivers in a West Midland (England) district.

Eastern Ohio miners are hopeful of obtaining another advance in wages. They base their hopes on the fact that anthracite miners recently were granted an advance.

Women employees of the California state printing office have made 200 pairs of shoes for Belgian babies from scraps of leather and corduroy used in book binding.

Baltimore (Md.) clothing cutters and trimmers' union was recently awarded an increase of \$2 a week in nearly all the shops. In February a similar advance was secured.

Organized labor did its part in helping Chicago reach its Liberty bond quota. George Meyers, secretary of Labor's Liberty League, announced that organized labor in Chicago had subscribed for \$3,424,600 worth of bonds.

The employees of the Springfield (Mass.) Aircraft corporation walked out in an effort to enforce demands for an increase in wages. A demand for an eight-hour day was granted, and took effect at once. The company employs about 1,200 persons, who are said to be unorganized.

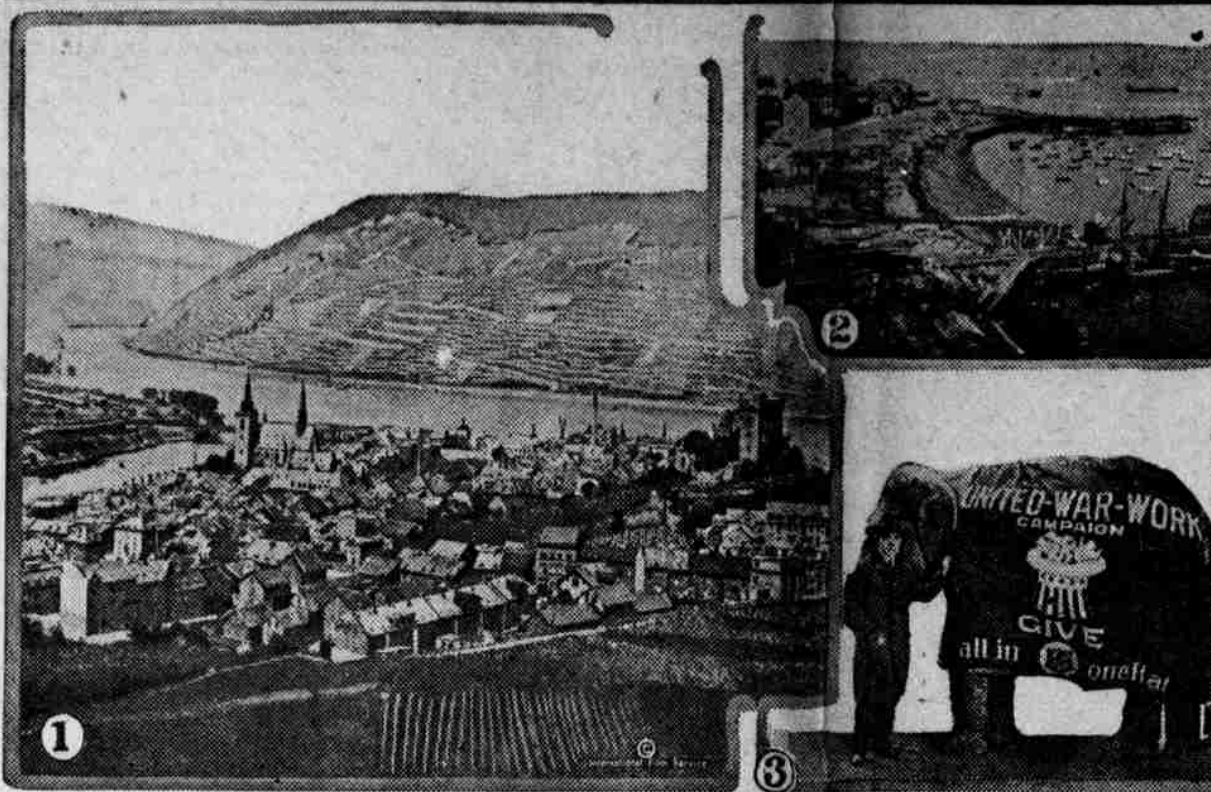
The threatened strike of Des Moines (Ia.) street car employees was virtually called off on receipt of a dispatch from Washington stating that the war labor board had ruled that any dispute must be arbitrated locally, but that it could be taken to Washington later if the local findings proved unoperative.

Substantial wage increases are to be sought by the Boston Telephone Operators' union and the wage scale committee has opened conferences with the general manager. The present agreement, under which a maximum of \$16 weekly is reached after six years of service, expires on December 31.

Labor difficulties at the Ford submarine chaser plant, Kearny, N. J., resulting in 500 men going on strike because of alleged open shop practices of the Ford Motors company and the introduction of the American Bridge company's forces, are being settled. The men are returning to work pending the decision of the arbitration officials, to whom will be submitted the more radical grievances by the business agents, who have gone to Washington for that purpose.

Twice as many women are employed in the industries of Vermont at the present time as there were two years ago, according to statistics compiled by R. W. Simonds, state commissioner. The statistics compiled do not include women who have supplied places in offices formerly held by men. There are now employed in the industries of Vermont 42,800 persons. Of this number 33,500 are men, 1,800 are minors and 7,800 are women.

Because of their inefficiency from fifteen to twenty shipyards now building wooden ships will not receive any additional contracts, Mr. Hurley would not make public the names of the yards nor indicate when the closing would begin.



1—Bingen, one of the cities on the left bank of the Rhine that passes into control of the allies by the terms of the armistice. 2—View of the harbor of Helgoland, the fortified island which the mutinous sailors of the German fleet seized. 3—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., opening the United War Work campaign with the aid of an elephant.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Central Europe in a Turmoil of Revolution, With the Socialists on Top.

RULERS ABANDON THRONES

Germany's Plea for Food Will Be Granted by Allies—Mutiny of Fleet May Hamper Armistice—Predictions as to the Peace Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Falling thrones and fleeing kings and princes; a maelstrom of social revolution and military mutiny; soviets of the workers and soldiers in control, and former autocrats in hiding.

That in brief is the condition in central Europe, following the cessation of hostilities. How it will all end and not the wisest statesmen can conjecture. Quick work by level-headed leaders may direct a right the great movement and bring out of the chaos orderly and firmly grounded governments of and for the people. At present it seems that a favorite jest has become a sober fact and that the big task now is to make democracy safe for the world.

In Germany the Socialists are establishing themselves under the leadership of their chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, a brainy and highly esteemed man. The several factions of the party appear to be working in some harmony, and the bolsheviks, though yet in the decided minority, have been given recognition which is encouraging them to demand more. In Berlin, where the German republic was proclaimed, there has been intermittent fighting between the revolutionists and some officers and troops that remained loyal to the old order, and in some other cities there were conflicts; but on the whole the change has been accomplished with remarkably little violence. The leaders occupy the reichstag building in Berlin and are striving to put the affairs of life on a normal basis.

In the allied countries there was a shrewd suspicion that the revolution was being fostered and directed under cover by the leaders of the old government in the hope that through it they might be spared some of the rigors of the peace settlement. Such, too, was the explanation of the establishment of a republic in Bavaria, and in Schleswig-Holstein, which states now say they will become parts of the new German republic.

The man in the street, and most of the newspapers, in America, England and France, did not at first look kindly on Doctor Sol's appeal to President Wilson that the allies take steps to save the people of Germany from starvation. It savored of impudence, coming from a representative of the people who starved Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania without a qualm of conscience. But the allied governments have looked at the matter in a different light, and, probably wisely, have determined to supply to the Germans such food as can be spared, not only for humanity's sake but on the theory that order can be more quickly and easily restored among a well-fed people. If the excesses of the starving Russians were repeated in Germany it might be difficult to carry out the terms of the armistice. The feeding of hungry Germany, becomes a common-sense business proposition. Herbert C. Hoover already has sailed for Europe to direct the distribution of food.

The Socialists in control, though wailing at the "terrible harshness" of the armistice terms, declare they will do all they can to obey them. On land this will not be so hard, but the naval situation has been complicated by the seizure of most of the German fleet and of the fortified island of Helgoland by revolting sailors. These men saw, in the surrender and dismantling of the war vessels, the end of their livelihood, so they took possession of the ships and sailed from some of the ports. Their future plan of action, if they have any, is misty. When the allies

are given possession of the land batteries the warships can be driven to sea, and there they can be dealt with by the allied fleet.

The abdication of the kaiser, the emperor of Austria and the rulers of minor states in central Europe, while doubtless of absorbing interest to themselves, cannot be considered of great moment amid all the tremendous events that are taking place. These monarchs were but symbols of the order that is passing, and even the kaiser already had lost most of his power. He, as William Hohenzollern, is now interned at the residence of his friend, Count Bentinck, in Holland. Abdication was forced on him, but in fleeing from his country he showed the yellow streak. Compare his course with the really dignified exit of that other seeker after world domination, Napoleon. The Dutch government pretended to be surprised and disconcerted by the arrival of William, but in reality it knew he was coming and arranged for the event. There is a report that the former kaiser will eventually take up his residence in his palace on the island of Corfu. This presupposes that the allies will not take possession of his person and put him on trial for his monstrous crimes against civilization. The Germans themselves might decide to do this, for there is an insistent demand among them that such war leaders as Admiral von Tirpitz, Major General Keim, Admiral von Holtzendorf and Dr. Wolff, should be arrested and tried. Hindenburg and others of the army commanders have sought to evade such fate by submitting to the rule of the soldiers' councils.

The former empress of Germany is said to be ill in Potsdam, and there are all kinds of rumors about the ex-crown prince. Probably few care whether or not he has been killed. Charles of Austria by abandoning his throne dodges the great task of straightening out the affairs of the countries that comprised his realm. This will devolve on the peace conference, and doubtless will not be settled without many disputes over conflicting claims and aspirations. As was foreseen, the German part of Austria has elected to become a part of the new German state.

There was great rejoicing along the entire front in France and Belgium when the news spread of the signing of the armistice. Allies and Germans alike cheered the announcement and at once emerged from their trenches and threw aside the caution to which long years of warfare had accustomed them. The retrograde movement of the Huns was accelerated in obedience to the terms of the armistice but for several days the allied armies did not follow them. Then began their own advance into the regions the enemy had been forced to evacuate.

On Thursday it was announced that the Americans had crossed the frontier toward Metz and Strassburg, and that on Sunday Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, would make formal entry into those cities of Lorraine and Alsace in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau.

In Brussels and other cities the German soldiers got out of hand and were reported to be burning and pillaging. The allies' high command at once warned the German high command that unless this violation of the armistice terms were stopped the allies would take drastic steps.

It is generally agreed now that the world peace conference will meet somewhere in Europe, probably in Versailles. Whether or not President Wilson will attend is not settled. It has been suggested that he be present at the opening and then return home to attend to the vastly important domestic problems that must be solved. Possibly America's representatives at the peace board will include Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Elihu Root and Justice Louis Brandeis. The proceedings of the conference are sure to be protracted, and well informed correspondents are amusing themselves and their readers by speculating on the conclusions that it will reach. Briefly, they predict that Germany will be compelled to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France; that Luxembourg will be united to Belgium; that Poland will receive large additions, including part of Prussia with an outlet to the sea, and parts of Austria; that Serbia will get Bosnia and Herzegovina; that Italy will receive the Trentino, Trieste and most of Dalmatia; that a plebiscite may be taken to determine the desires of the Croats and Slovenes; that Ukraine may get part of Galicia; that England is to have Mesopotamia and France will take Syria, and that Palestine will become an independent state. Among the many difficult things to be settled are the conflicting claims of Italy, Serbia and Greece; the status of the Arabs and of Armenia; the disposition of Constantinople and the coast of Asia Minor, and the reduction of Bulgaria to the weakest of the Balkan states.

It is expected that the peace conference will open in the latter part of December, after the English parliamentary elections, and already the representatives of all the small nationalities with grievances are gathering in Paris. Many of the questions, it is understood, will be settled in advance by the entente powers and the United States.

Turkey is awaiting in dread the reparation demands of the allies. Already the allied fleet has passed through the Dardanelles and dropped anchor off Constantinople. The men now in control in Turkey have accused Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier; Enver Pasha, former minister of war, and Djemal Pasha, former minister of marine, of embezzlement and other crimes, and those worthies have fled from the capital.

Before the ink was dry on the armistice agreement America began turning to the problem of getting back to a peace footing. Its solution will require the best work of our wisest minds. The demobilization of the immense army will be gradual, and the men will be returned to civil life in the order of their importance in peaceful pursuits and with proper regard to the ability of industries to absorb them. The National Association of Manufacturers gives assurance that every man will find awaiting him the place he left when he went into the service, and there is little doubt that there will be work for all. Innumerable projects that were suspended owing to the demands of the war will be resumed at once, and the demand for labor on these public and private enterprises will be enormous.

The department of war put a sudden stop to the sending of drafted men to the army camps and notified men between the ages of thirty-two and forty-six to return their questionnaires unfilled. The men below twenty-one now in the camps may be retained there for a time, for the training and possibly to replace some of those who already have seen service in Europe. As for the army on the other side, it is likely to be there for a good many months yet, for there will be a big job of policing to be done. The navy and marines still are taking recruits. Their part in enforcing the armistice and peace terms will be a considerable one, if present plans are carried out.

Many of the regulations to which we have grown accustomed in the past year and a half are being abandoned. The food administration has suspended the rule requiring the use of wheat substitutes in baking and has increased the sugar ration in some states, but at the same time emphasizes the necessity for continued conservation of all staple foodstuffs. Deferred building projects amounting to many millions of dollars were released by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, and many industrial restrictions were removed.

The government's contracts for war materials are not to be cancelled abruptly, so the contractors will have time for readjustment. The people of America are being kept awake to the fact that with the near approach of peace their financial responsibility due to the war has not ceased. At the present time they are called on to raise a huge War Work fund to be expended by the seven organizations whose work is by no means ended. Then, early next year, there probably will be a fifth Liberty loan, for the nation's expenditures due directly to the war must be enormous for a long time to come. Most of what was raised in the past was spent before it was received.

WHY

A Target That Swings Is Not Hard to Hit

It is a strange thing that the novice will almost invariably try to hit the bull's-eye of a swinging target when it is at the center or in the lowest position. This is decidedly the incorrect method, and the expert knows better. He knows that the time to shoot is at the end of the swing. In fact, any one will arrive ultimately at the same conclusion, for a little thought will convince him that a target is the more easily hit when at a standstill, or at the end of a vibration.

The moving target as a rule has the largest bull's-eye, and is often one of the easiest to strike, if you happen to know how.

Simply aim at the point where the center of the target stops and wait till it returns. Then, bang! Your friend gives one of those sickly smiles and pays for the shots. Then he wastes another quarter trying to do something that he does not comprehend. "Simple if you only know how."

CAN STOP ANNOYING HABIT

How Habitual Snorer May Cure Himself of Practice That Is Injurious to the Health.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who conducts a department of foods, sanitation and health in Good Housekeeping, invites inquiry from readers, and in doing so reveals himself open to surprising requests. A woman recently asked the doctor why her sister snored and how she could be cured of the unpleasant accomplishment. Doctor Wiley gave the following explanation of snoring:

"Snoring takes place only when the mouth is open and almost always when one is sleeping on his back. Adenoids or other obstructions to the nasal passages are frequent causes of snoring. Usually snoring is prevented by sleeping on one's side. Mechanically an elastic band under the chin and over the top of the head will keep the mouth closed. The annoyance which is caused to other people by snoring is by no means the worst feature of this trouble. The air that enters the lungs directly through the mouth is more likely to carry dust and infection into the lungs than if the breathing takes place through the nasal passages. These passages are tortuous in character, and the particles carried in the air stick to the mucous membranes of the air passages. Thus the lungs are protected from infection."

How Salutations Differ.

The natives of different countries vary in their salutations. Bingham meeting Bingham after a long separation remarks "Yahi!" or something to that effect. Torres Strait Islanders grunt their greetings. Some Papuans raise their arms, others shout the name of the newly arrived. Japanese are fond of a long, complicated address of welcome. In some South Sea Islands noses are rubbed, in others the hands are held up palms towards. But all take to the white man's fashion of shaking hands. Once, when traveling along the beach near the Vallala river (Papa), a wrinkled old heathen rushed out from a small village, placed himself directly in my path, spat on his hand, held it out and said "Tomorrow! tomorrow!" Farewells are often impressive. In southeast Papua they have a so-long that acutely conveys the idea of sadness at parting. It is "Eo-o-o, Eo-o-o-o!" and when half-a-hundred are chanting it the long-drawn-out "o" is one of the saddest sounds imaginable.

Why Will Should Be Exercised.

There is only one way to keep the will active, and that is by exercising it. The will is like the muscles, for even the finest of athletes soon gets out of condition unless he exercises. A man ought to do every day something that he does not care to do, just for the sake of exercising his will. That sort of exercise keeps it in condition, ready for the harder things of life when they occur, and, above all, prepared for emergencies that may spring up. The doctrine of preparedness is much better understood now than it was at the beginning of last year. It is as true for the individual as the nation. It may cost a good deal of time and energy and money, but it saves in the end.

How Pipes May Be Cleaned.

A handy scraper for cleaning rust, frost, paint, etc., from pipes or round rods is provided with a bronze head in which two curved, beveled blades are pivotally fastened above a pipe, half encircling it. It is shown in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. A similar tool, called a pipe cleaner, is equipped with a pneumatic hammer. The light blow delivered by means of the hammer makes the cleaner especially suited for removing a brittle coating of any kind, while the scraper is better adapted to removing a gummy substance.

How to Tell Iron From Steel.

The repeller of machinery often has to select pieces of metal from the scrap heap to make repairs on various machines, and is at a loss to know whether the metal he has selected is iron or steel. By the following method wrought iron, cast iron and mild steel are easily distinguished from each other. File a bright spot on the metal and place a drop of nitric acid on the spot and leave for a few minutes.

The spot will appear ash-gray on wrought iron, brownish-black on mild steel and a deep black on cast iron.

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HOW GERMAN FORESTS HAVE BEEN SAVED AT RUSSIAN LOSS.

Russian wood will save the German forests. It will do more than that. It will enormously lighten the work of the men who are furnishing wood. To be sure, there are still very serious difficulties of transportation, and they will continue until the end of the fighting. Yet even now the wood of northern Russia and Siberia will relieve the strain. The German authorities are no longer worried on this score. They know that when they need it they can find unlimited wood ready to their hands.

There is gain to them not only in this freedom from anxiety, not only in the saving of their own beloved forests, not only in the possibility of using wood more freely, but also in the release of man power. Sturdy Russian peasants will cut the wood, caring little who governs them provided their local "zemstvos" and village assemblies still seem to do their old work.

And meanwhile the men who now are cutting wood in German forests will be doing something more important—something worse for us and for the world's future. They will be working close to the fighting lines where loyal Germans are needed, and not back in the forests where the ax and the arm of a Russian are as good as those of a thoroughly dyed Teuton.—Elizabeth Huntington in Asia Magazine.

SOAP BUBBLES THAT LAST

How to Prepare Solution That Can Be Made the Medium for Very Pretty Experiment.

The best solution for the production of bubbles that can be blown to a great size and do not burst readily is the following: Castile soap shavings, 1½ parts; glycerin, 10 to 15 parts; water, 20 parts. A large bubble blown with this solution has kept unbroken for 48 hours under a shade. Blow a bubble and let it fall into a glass dish in which previously a little vinegar and common soda has been placed. It will remain suspended in the dish, apparently supported upon nothing. Fill other bubbles with carbonated hydrogen from a gas jet, which can easily be done by connecting India rubber tubing with the pipe stem. Fill others with carbonic anhydride (prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on common chalk); others again may be filled with phosphoreted hydrogen (safely prepared from hypophosphite or calcium phosphide in a small retort or test tube). The bubbles come over easily and give time for cutting the pipe bowl under the solution before another bubble comes. The phosphoreted hydrogen bubble, on coming into contact with the air, ignites. This is a very pretty experiment.

How to Photograph Lightning.

It may not be known by every reader that in the case of thunderstorm at night it is a very easy matter to secure photographs of the lightning. The camera is focused by scale, if it has a scale, to infinity; if it has no scale, the infinity point should be found beforehand by focusing some distant object. The camera is turned towards that quarter of the sky to which there is most likelihood of a flash, and the lens uncapped. After a flash or two, the lens may be capped and the plate changed. In developing the results, it is often impossible to see the flashes on the plate by the dim red light of the dark room; so that each plate should be developed for the customary time, fixed and then examined in daylight, before deciding that there is nothing on it. Many vivid flashes do not impress themselves at all, but a fair percentage of the exposures will have successful results.

Why Children Love Singing.

Children love to sing. It is a natural instinct with them. They would rather sing than study the boundaries of Turkistan, and there is no doubt they would derive more benefit from so doing. The public schools, unfortunately, have little or no time to develop this art with the other studies crammed into an already too heavy curriculum. Any time that is allotted to this subject is given over to the teaching of the simpler fundamentals of music. The boy who enjoys telling the number of sharps and flats there are in a key is an exception. But the child who wants to sing a song with words is the rule. The problem is to find some means whereby this wholesome desire can be fostered. And the answer to the problem is community choruses for children.

Why Watch Repairers Rejoice.

The repairing of watches in Chicago has more than doubled as the result of the telephone company's refusal to give the correct time to subscribers hereafter. The change has also increased the sale of new watches and clocks.

According to the manager of one of the largest department stores in Chicago the watch repairing by his establishment increased by more than 50 per cent almost before the order became effective.

Figures compiled by the telephone company showed that more than 250,000 persons in Chicago called the operator daily and asked "the correct time, please."

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